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Alliance against Napoleon, succeeded by the Holy Alliance and the Concert of Europe with its German Confederation, which was a league of nations, and finally resolving itself into a Triple Alliance and Triple Entente, measuring each other behind Hague Conferences. Mr. Marvin's chapter on modern international tendencies barely sets a foot on earth anywhere.

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE.

Fasti Triumphales Populi Romani. Editi ed illustrati da ETTORE PAÏS. [Collezione di Testi e Monumenti Romani, pubblicati da ETTORE PAÏS e da F. STELLA MARANCA.] In two parts. (Rome: A. Nardecchia. 1920. Pp. clxviii, 325; 326-546.)

PROFESSOR PAÏS is one of the most fertile as well as one of the most productive of modern Italian writers in the field of ancient Roman history. He has put out in book form the results of at least nine harvests, he has announced the immediate marketing of four more, and the sturdy growth of yet another four. Nor do these include the one before us.

This volume on the Triumphal Fasti contains an historical introduction of 168 pages, followed by eighteen pages of the epigraphical text of the Fasti, 307 pages of historical comment, and 198 pages of appendixes, corrections, and plates.

Among the eleven appendixes, three are of particular importance. Appendix II. gives the measurements of the walls in which the Fasti are engraved, with a metric determination of the number of lines of *lacunae*. Appendix VII. (pp. 417-471) lists the amounts of booty in gold and silver, both bullion and coin, brought to Rome by the triumphators, and the indemnities levied on conquered nations. As the result of the second Punic War the Carthaginians had to pay Rome 800,000 pounds of silver. Marcus Porcius Cato, when he triumphed over Hither Spain in 194 B.C., brought back 1400 pounds of gold, and over 600,000 pounds of silver. In his triumphs of 46 B.C. alone, Julius Caesar displayed to the people 6500 talents, and 2622 crowns, of gold, a total weight of 20,414 pounds. Appendix XI. lists the sixty-six temples that were erected as a direct result of successful wars.

The 307 pages of historical comment constitute the best part of Professor Païs's work. A test of twenty entries, by comparison with previous publications, showed corrections and additions made with scholarly conservatism, acumen, and care. The lines above each entry which give the Varronian and the Fasti dates, with their unchanged difference of one year, might perhaps be considered redundant.

It is, of course, in the historical introduction that one expects to find the author in his best historical vein, nor is one disappointed. A captious critic might say that it is too long or too discursive, but when he had finished reading it he would be forced to admit that there is

more good and interesting material therein, concerning Roman triumphs, than he could find in any other place.

Recognition of the insecure foundation on which rest some of the earlier notices in the *Fasti*, is basic. The author leaves nothing to be desired in this respect. His treatment of the ceremonies which accompanied the triumphs is an historical essay in itself; the sections on the *ius triumphandi*, *supplicationes*, and *iovatio* are clear and convincing; his examination of the names of the triumphators is illuminating. The patrician Cornelii obtained 25 triumphs, the Valerii 16, the Aemilii 12, the Claudii 7, etc., while the plebeian families, except the Fulvii from Tusculum with 11, and the rich Caecilii Metelli with 9, obtained relatively few. The tabulation of the triumphs outside Italy, 35 over Spain, 13 over Carthage, 11 over Macedonia, 9 over Transalpine Gaul, and the very few over the Orient, shows clearly where Rome found her severest military encounters.

It is to be regretted that the author has not followed a sort of international understanding that Roman proper names are to be given in Latin form. Appio Cieco, Cinoscefale, Azio (Actium), Orazio Coclite (Horatius Cocles), and Giulio Cesare are good examples of this unnecessary Italianization.

Professor Païs has gone to quite too much trouble to explain the reasons for his edition of the *Triumphal Fasti*. It is a fine piece of work, and will be warmly welcomed.

RALPH VANDEMAN MAGOFFIN.

BOOKS OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

The Mesta: a Study in Spanish Economic History, 1273-1836. By JULIUS KLEIN, Assistant Professor of Latin American History and Economics in Harvard University. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press; London: Humphrey Milford. 1920. Pp. xi, 444. \$4.00.)

THIS is a doctoral thesis, or an adaptation therefrom. It should be judged mainly, therefore, with respect to its contributions to knowledge. Unquestionably, Doctor Klein's volume meets the test. A vast amount of new material is provided, together with fresh points of view and suggestions for other investigations.

The Mesta was the organization which for nearly six centuries, 1273 to 1836, managed the Castilian migratory sheep industry. Heretofore that corporation has been charged with responsibility for many of the economic ills from which Spain has suffered, such as deforestation, the decline of agriculture, and depopulation. Dr. Klein points out that previous writers have depended upon the phraseology of laws and the prejudiced discussions of the Mesta's opponents, while he has